

as glorious sun,  
 search'd with *faucy* looks,  
 and plodders ever won,  
 from others' books. *Shakespeare*  
 the mettle of a king,  
 are by this peevish town,  
 of thy artillery,  
 these *faucy* walls. *Shakspl. K. John*  
 diligence from force derives,  
 the old prerogatives  
 and with a *faucy* eye  
 and foul of majesty. *Denham's Sophy*  
 , when with *faucy* pride  
 in his numbers try'd, *Recommen*  
 en shall dare  
 nor, when struck, resent  
*Dryden's Juvenal*  
 man both timorous and *faucy*, shakes  
 namely, that he had the eyes of a dog  
*Adijon's Spectator*  
*faulver*, French; *faulve*, Latin.]  
 or deffruction.  
 can say *God save* the queen. *Shakspl.*  
 cannot he answ'r, nor *save* him out of  
*lf. xlvii. 7.*  
 k,  
 household from amidst  
 niversal wreck. *Milton.*  
 wherever he does is intended for an  
 interpret otherwise we can get nothing  
 ay thing by refitting. *Temple*  
 s, once thought but pools of blood,  
 Harvey's name shall *save*. *Dryden.*  
 eternal death.  
 in Scripture concerning the endles  
 which *God* fieweth towards his church,  
 hereof is this church. *Hooker.*  
 will be *saved*, and some that will be  
*Shakspeare.*  
 who draw back unto perdition; but  
 the *saving* of the foule. *Heb. x. 39.*  
 them. *Milton.*  
 and worketh righteousness, and per-  
 ducies of our religion, shall certainly  
*Rogers.*  
 r from being spent.  
 to terminate the cause,  
 of long litigious laws,  
 ers'd, and to little won,  
 is but left undone. *Dryden.*  
 eness, he shall not *save* of that which  
*Job xx. 20.*  
 to *save* a lady's blush? *Dryden.*  
 the comparison with tragedy. *Dryd.*  
 ot so much unstrung,  
 master should be serv'd;  
 then will I steal to death,  
 to *save* his tears. *Dryd. Don Sehoft.*  
 mbuild, contrive  
 how gird the sphere  
 centrick. *Milton's Parad. Left.*  
 portunately, so as not to lofe.  
 to were chief confidants to Cromwell,  
 seized the castles in Ireland, jult *saving*  
 a flock of merit sufficient. *Swift.*  
 heap.  
 in the quantity of the material, and  
 ing and carriage. *Bacon's Phys. Rem.*  
 dverbally used is, like *except*, origi-  
 the verb.] *Except*; not including.  
 duced, *save* a few,  
 captiv'd; herself she flew. *Fa. Qu.*  
*save* only her  
 of great Cesar. *Shakspl.*  
 near servant, *save* only Stanley, the  
*Bacon's Henry VII.*  
 th whom to hold converse,  
 s which I must. *Milton.*  
 all.] A small pan infer'd into a  
 ds of candles.  
 ly acknowledged the *savers* of that  
*Sidney.*  
 ough without gain.  
 rmit each injur'd man  
 r where he can. *Dryden.*  
 is no pious age,  
 to tread the flage?

When actors, who at best are hardly favers,  
Will give a night of benefit to weavers? *Swift.*

3. A good husband.  
4. One who lays up and grows rich.  
By nature far from profusion, and yet a greater sparer than a *farver*; for though he had fuch means to accumulate, yet his garriſons and his feelings foked his exchequer. *Watten.*

SAVIN. *n.f.* [*Jabina*, Latin; *javim*, *javim*, Fr.] A tree.  
It hath compact, rigid, and prickly ever-green leaves; the fruit is ſmall, ſpherical, and warted; and the whole plant has a very rank fragrant ſmell. The ſpecies are three, and commonly cultivated for medicinal uſe. *Miller.*

SA'VING. *adj.* [from *javu*.]  
1. Frugal; parcimonious; not lavish.  
She loved money; for he was *ſaving*, and applied her fortune to pay John's clamorous debts. *Arbutn. Hiſt. of J. But.*  
*Be ſaving of your candle.*  
2. Not turning to loſs, though not gainful.  
Silvio, finding his application unſucceſsful, was reſolved to make a *ſaving* bargain; and ſince he could not get the widow's eſtate, to recover what he had laid out of his own. *Adſon.*

SA'VING. *adv.* [This is nothing more than a participle of the verb *javu* adverbially uſed.] With exception in favour of.  
All this world's glory fettleth vain,  
And all their ſhows but ſhadows, *ſaving* thee. *Spensbr.*  
Such laws cannot be abrogated, *ſaving* only by whom they were made; becauſe the intent of them being known unto none but the author, he alone can judge how long it is requiſite they ſhould endure. *Huſt.*  
*Saving* the reverence due to go great a man, I doubt not but they did creep out of their holes. *Ray on the Creation.*

SA'VING. *n.f.* [from *javu*.]  
1. Eſcape of expence; ſomewhat preſerved from being ſpent.  
It is a great *ſaving* in all ſuch lights, if they can be made as fair and right as others, and yet laſt longer. *Baun.*  
By reducing intereſt to four per cent. there was a considerable *ſaving* to the nation; but this year they give fix. *Adſon.*

2. Exception in favour.  
Content not with thoſe that are too ſtrong for us, but fill with a *ſaving* to honeſty; for integrity muſt be ſupported againſt all violence. *L'Eſtrange.*

SA'VINGLY. *adv.* [from *ſaving*.] With parcimony.  
SA'VINGNESS. *n.f.* [from *ſaving*.]  
1. Parcimony; frugality.  
2. Tendency to procure eternal ſalvation.  
SA'VIOUR. *n.f.* [*Javuer*, Latin.] Redeemer; he that has ſaved mankind from eternal death.  
So judg'd he man, both judge and *Saviour* ſent. *Milton.*  
However conſonant to reaſon his precepts appeared, nothing could have tempted men to acknowledge him as their God and *Saviour*; but their being firmly perſuaded of the miracles he wrought. *Adſon.*

SA'VANTER. *n. n.* *Jaller à la ſainte terre*, from idle people who roved about the country, and asked charity under pretence of going *à la ſainte terre* to the holy land; or *ſant terre*, as having no ſettled home.] To wander about idly; to loiter; to linger.  
The comarant is ſtill *ſauvanteur* by the ſea-ſide, to let it be can find any of his braſs calf up. *L'Eſtrange.*

Tell me, why *ſauvanteur* thus from place to place  
I meet thee? *Dryden's Jernſal.*  
Though putting the mind upon an unuſual ſtreſs that may diſcourage, ought to be avoided; yet this muſt not run it into a lazy *ſauvanteur* about ordinary things. *Lect.*

Yourſelf look after him, to cure his *ſauvanteur* at his bullies. *Lect.*  
If men were weary from their *ſauvanteur* humour, wherein they let a good part of their lives run uſeleſs away, they would acquire ſkill in hundreds of things. *Lect.*

So the young 'ſquire, when firſt he comes  
From country ſchool to Willes or Tom's,  
Without one notion of his own,  
He *ſauvanteur* wildly up and down. *Prior.*

The brainleſs ſtripling  
Spells uncouth Latin, and pretends to Greek;  
I *ſauvanteur* tribe! I ſuch born to witte diſtates,  
Vhen ye and no in ſentences hold debates. *Tiſd.*  
Here *ſauvanteur* 'prentices o'er Otway weep. *Gay.*  
Led by my hand, he *ſauvanteur* d'Europe round,  
And gather'd ev'ry vice. *Duncid.*

SA'VOUR. *n.f.* [*Javurie*, French; *ſavuria*, Latin.] A plant.  
It is of the verticillate kind, with a labiated flower, whole upper lip or creſt is divided into two parts; but the lower lip or beard is divided into three parts, the middle part being created: theſe flowers are produced from the wings of the leaves in a looſe order, and not in whorles or ſpikes, as are moſt of this tribe of plants. *Miller.*

SA'VOUR. *n.f.* [*Javure*, French.]  
1. A ſcent; odour.  
What *ſavure* is better, if phyſick be true,  
For places infected, than wormwood and rue?  
Benzo calls its ſmell a tartaroſ and hellich *javure*. *Taylor.*  
*Adſon.*  
Torn

Turn then my freshest reputation to  
A *favour* that may strike the dullest nostril? *Shakspeare.*  
I smell sweet *favours*, and I feel soft fongings. *Shakspeare.*  
That Jews think naturally, that is, that there is in their  
race an *evil favour*, is a received opinion we know not how  
to admit. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
Truffles, which have an excellent oil, and a volatile fat of  
a grateful *favour*, are heating. *Arbutnot on Diet.*  
2. Taste; power of affecting the palate.  
  
The *favour* of death from all things. *Milton.*  
A greater worth. *South.*  
and a greater worth.  
To SA'VOUR. *v. n.* [*favourer*, Fr. from the noun.]  
1. To have any particular smell or taste.  
2. To be token; to have an appearance or taste of something  
good conceit and some reading. *Spenser on Ireland.*  
The duke's answers to his appeachments are very diligently  
and civilly couched; and though his heart was big, yet they all  
*favour* of an humble spirit. *Watson.*  
If 'twere a secret that concern'd my life,  
This boldness might become thee;  
But such unneccellary rudeness *favours*  
Of some design. *Denham's Sophy.*  
I have rejected every thing that *favours* of party. *Addison.*  
To SA'VOUR. *v. a.*  
1. To like.  
Wildom and goodness to the vile fenn vile;  
Filths *favour* but themselves. *Shakspeare.*  
2. To exhibit taste of.  
That *favour* is not the things that be of God. *Gospel.*  
That *favour* only of rancour and pride. *Milton.*  
SA'VOURILY. *adv.* [from *favoury*.]  
1. With gift; with appetite.  
The collation he felt to very *favourily*. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
This mufti is some English renegado, he talks, lo *favourily*  
of toaping. *Dryd. Don Sebastian.*  
2. With a pleasing relish.  
There's a dearth of wit in this dull town,  
When filly plays lo *favourily* go down. *Dryden.*  
SA'VOURINESS. *n. f.* [from *favoury*.]  
1. Taste pleasing and piquant.  
2. Pleasing smell.  
SA'VOURY. *adj.* [*faveureux*, Fr. from *favour*.]  
1. Pleasing to the smell.  
The pleasant *favoury* smell  
So quicken'd appetite, that I  
Could not but taste! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
From the boughs a *favoury* odour blown,  
Grateful to appetite! more pleas'd my sense  
Than smell of sweetest fennel, or the reats  
Of ewe, or goat, dropping with milk at ev'n. *Milton.*  
2. Piquant to the taste.  
*Savoury* meat, such as my father loveth. *Gen.*  
The *favoury* pulp they chew. *Milton.*  
SAVOY. *n. f.* [*brassica hibernica*, Lat.] A sort of cowlort.  
SA'USAGE. *n. f.* [*sauçisse*, French; *salsin*, Latin.] A roll or  
ball made commonly of pork or veal, and sometimes of beef,  
minced very finely, with salt and spice; sometimes it is stuffed  
into the guts of fowls, and sometimes only rolled in flower.  
SAW. The preterite of *see*.  
I never *saw* 'till now  
Sight more detestable. *Milton.*  
SAW. *n. f.* [*saw*, Danish; *paga*, or *ryge*, Saxon; *sic*, Fr.]  
1. A dentated instrument, by the attrition of which wood or  
metal is cut.  
The teeth are filed to an angle, pointing towards the end of  
the *saw*, and not towards the handle of the *saw*, or straight  
between the handle and end; because the *saw* is designed to  
act only in its progress forwards, a man having in that more  
strength than he can have in drawing back his *saw*, and there-  
fore when he draws it back, it tears it lightly off the unfaun  
stuff, which enables him the longer to continue his several  
progressions of the *saw*. *Moxon's Mech. Exerc.*  
The roach is a leather-mouth'd fish, and has *saw* like teeth  
in his throat. *Walton's Angler.*  
Then *saws* were tooth'd, and founding axes made. *Dryd.*  
If they cannot cut,  
His *saws* are toothless, and his hatchets lead. *Pope.*  
2. [*Saxa*, Sax. *jaeghe*, Dut.] A saying; a sentence; a proverb.  
Good king, that must approve the common *saw*:  
Thou out of heaven's benediction com'st  
To the warm sun! *Shakspeare's King Lear.*  
I'll wipe away all *saws* of books.  
His weapons, holy *saws* of sacred writ;  
His study in his tilt-yard. *Shaksf. Henry VI.*  
Strict age and foul society,  
With their grave *saws* in flumbe lie. *Milton.*  
To SAW. *part. passed* and *sawn*. [*Sic*, French; from the noun.]  
To cut timber or other matter with a *saw*.  
They were stoned, they were *sawn* afunder. *Heb. ix. 37.*

A carpenter, after he hath *sawn* down a tree, and wrought it handsofly, lets it in a wall. *Wisd. xiii. 1.*

It is an incalecency, from a swift motion, such as that of running, the thirding, or *sawing*. *Ray on the Creation*

If I touch my finger, I shall as certainly feel pain as if my foot was co-extended with the limb, and had a piece of it *fallen through*. *Calaneo*

Mallet-workmen, when they direct any of their underlings to *saw* a piece of stuff, have several phrases for the *sawing* of it; they seldom *say*, *saw* the piece of stuff; but, draw the *saw* through it; give the piece of stuff a kerf. *Moxon*

It is the carpenters work to hew the timber, *saw* it out, and frame it. *Mortimer*

SA'WDUST. *n. f.* [*saw* and *dust*.] Dust made by the attrition of the saw. *Mortimer*

If the membrane be fouled by the *sawdust* of the bone, wipe it off with a sponge. *Wileman's Surgery*

Rotten *sawdust*, mixed with earth, enriches it very much *Mortimer's Husbandry*

SA'WISH. *n. f.* [*saw* and *fish*.] A fort of fish. *Avicenna*

SA'WPIT. *n. f.* [*saw* and *pit*.] Pit over which timber is laid to be sawn by two men. *Avicenna*

Let them from forth a *sawpit* rush at once  
With some diffused fong. *Shakeap. Merry Wives of Windsor*

They colour it by laying it in a *sawpit* that hath oak sawdust therein. *Mortimer's Husbandry*

SAW-WORT. *n. f.* [*serratula*, Latin.] A plant.

It hath a scissulous flower, consisting of several florets divided into many parts, resting on the embryo, and contained in a scaly emplement, like the greater centaury, from which this differs in having smaller heads, and from the knawweed in having the borders of the leaves cut into small sharp legments resembling the teeth of the saw. *Miller*

SAW-WREST. *n. f.* [*saw* and *wrest*.] A fort of tool.

With the *saw-wrest* they fet the teeth of the saw; that is they put one of the notches of the wrest between the first two teeth on the blade of the saw, and then turn the handle horizontally a little about upon the notch towards the end of the saw; and that at once turns the first tooth somewhat towards you, and the second tooth from you. *Moxon's Mech. Exercises*

SA'WER. *n. f.* [*sawer*, French; from *saw*.] One whose trade is to *saw*; is to labour into boards or beams.

The pit-faw is used by joiners, when what they have to do may best be done at home; so send it to the *sawyers*. *Moxon*

SA'XIFRAGE. *n. f.* [*saxifrage*, Fr. *saxifraga*, Lat.] A plant.

The flower consists of several leaves placed obliquely, which expand in form of a rose, out of whose multifid flower-cup rises the point, which commonly ends in two horns, or after two turns, together with the flower-cup, into a roundish fruit, which has likewise two horns and two cells, which are full of small seeds. *Miller*

*Saxifrage*, *quasi saxum frangens*, to break the stone, is applicable to any thing having this property; but is a term most commonly given to a plant, from an opinion of its medicinal virtues to this effect. *Quincy*

SA'XIFRAGE Meadow. *n. f.* [*saxum*, Latin.] A plant.

It hath a rose and umbellated flower, consisting of several leaves placed circularly, and resting upon the emplement which afterward becomes a fruit composed of two soft chan-nelled seeds. *Quincy*

SA'XIFRAGOUS. *adj.* [*saxum* and *frago*, Latin.] Diffolvent of the stone.

Because goat's blood was found an excellent medicine for the stone, it might be conceived to be able to break a diamond; and so it came to be ordered that the goats should be fed on *saxifragous* herbs, and such as are conceived of power to break the stone. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*

TO SAY. *v. a.* preter. *said*. [*secgan*, Saxon; *seggen*, Dutch.]

1. To speak; to utter in words; to tell.

Say it out, Diggon, for whatever it might;  
For nought but well might I have brought,  
Is to me lock. *Spenser*

In this flummary agitation what have you heard her *say*? *Shakespeare*

Spoke unto Solomon; for he will not *say* thee nay. *1 Kings iii. 15.*

2. To allege.

After all can be *said* against a thing, this will fill be true that many things are possibly are, which we know not of. *Tilley*

In vain shall we attempt to justify ourselves, as the rich young man in the gospel did, by appealing to the great duties of the law; unless we can *say* somewhat more, even than we have been liberal in our distributions to the poor. *Asterbury*

3. To tell in any manner.

With flying speed, and seeming great pretence,  
Made besynging with letters which his message *said*. *F. Spenser*

TO SAY. *v. n.*

1. To speak; to pronounce; to utter.

He *said* moreover, I have somewhat to *say* unto thee; and the *said*, *say* on. *1 Kings ii. 44.*

Say nothing to any man, but go thy way. *Mat. i. 14.*

To the others he *said*, go ye after him. *Exak. ix. 5.*

The council-table and star-chamber hold, as Thucydides *said* of the Athenians, for honourable that which pleased, and for just that which profited. *Clarendon*

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